The clay model of the statue of Juarez, which has been ordered from Mr. Gagliardi of San Fran cisco by the Mexican Government, has just been com-pleted. The statue is to be east in bronze and placed in Maxatlan.

Gov. Fairbanks of Vermont has a disease of the threat which so painfully affects his awallowing that his physicians are obliged to use chloroform to refleve his sufferings. They are able to administer concentrated liquid food only at rare intervals.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe preached at Newport on Thanksgiving Day. Mrs. Howe has a pretty, cozy contry place a mile or two out of Newport, wherein before her husband's death, she was wont often to ente tain artists, good talkers, and literary people generally

The subject of Mr. Tennyson's new drama is the early history of his country. A correspondent of The Boston Advertiser says that the writing of the play was a secret so well kept that many of his friends first learned the fact from the advertisement which lately ap-

Julia Adams is celebrated on a New-Jersey tombstone as having "died of thin snoes," as unpleasant an entaph as that of the John upon whose stone, in a Pennsylvania churchyard, is cut these lines: Eliza, sorrowing, rears this marble slab To her dear John, who died of eating crab.

Senator Conkling's physicians think that now he is recovering, his malarial fever having reached its culminating point. He contracted this fever while attending last Summer's session of Congress. He was in his usual seat on Monday, and looked as well as ever save that his eyes were much swellen. His neuralgia espe-cially affects the optic nerve.

Mrs. "H. H." Jackson dresses her home after the fashion of Mrs. Mercy Philbrick. The corners of her Colorado Springs parlor are filled with gorgeous Chinese fans, and she has supplied the place of tolding doors by Indiau blankets bright with yellow, purple, red, blue, and green. It is to be supposed that ivy and Autumn leaves fill up the unoccupied spaces. There is a probability that Bartlett, the clever

Hartford sculptor, will receive the commission for the proposed battle-monument at Bennington, Vt. Massaphasetts and New-Hampshire are to be invited to join in the creetion of the monument, and a very good thing it will be if they do. The Vermont Legislature has just ap-gropriated \$15,000 for the monument.

Mr. Charles Dudley Warner says when he went buying ancient coins of the Greeks in Greece he "looked in the face of a handsome graybeard, who asked me 2,000 francs for a silver coin, which he said was a Solon, to see it there was any guile in his eye; but there was not. I cannot but hope that this race, which has learned to look honest, will some time become so." The eldest son of an English earl was

brought before the Woolwich magistrates recently under strange circumstances. He had enlisted in the Royal Artiliery, and confided so far in the magistrates as to say that be had been driven to this step through de-ficiency of income-this amounting only to \$2,500 per annum. The poor fellow was discharged on paying the

The Hon. Lewis H. Redfield says that Mr. Weed is mistaken in thinking that only three of the veteran journalists of the State survive. Besides Mr. Wees, Mr. Follett, and Mr. Redfield, there is Mr. Chaunwees, Mr. Fouct, and and proprietor of The Ontari-Reportiory at Canadalgus for 20 years. Mr. Morse, nov 83 years old, lives in Detroit, and is bright and well. Mr. Renfield also is 83, and comparatively scrong.

Mr. H. E. Bowers of Boston has been appointed by the Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Com pany of London to take charge of their American management in this city. His departure from Boston was celebrated by a banquet which was given han last week by about 75 gentlemen connected with insurance interests there. It was stated during the evening that though there were no less than 80 applicants for the position, yet it was given to Mr. Bowers without his solicitation.

Mr. Richard A. Proctor has been giving in The English Mechanic some interesting notes on his American journeyings. He says that a generous estimate of the value of a lecturer's time and labor and of the extent of his probable traveling expenses seems always to be made. He adds: "It is rather remarkable that in America, where, as already mentioned, lectures are often arranged by persons not literary or scientific at all in their tastes, and regarding the whole matter as one of dollars and cents, one so soldom hears of any difficuity or even delay about pecuniary matters. I have given 244 lectures in all in America, and there is but one of those (a lecture given at the Public Library Hail of Des Moines, Iowa) for which payment was not well and duly made." Mr. Proctor does not entirely approve of the American custom of giving "receptions" to "emithe American custom of giving "receptions" to "eminent guesta." He says that though the knoness of the motive is manifest, he never yet knew an Englishman who was not made supre-ely uncomfortable by them. He adds: "I am told that the proper thing at a reception is not (as Englishmen would be apt to do) to simply bow to each person introduced, and shake hands tafter once learning that pleasant American custom), but to look as though you long had known "from far" Mr. Titus Ulyses Hoater, were burning to hear his views about nearce suffrage, aerial navigation, or the waistoota button of the future, and were only prevented from hearkening to him for hours by the outstretched hand of Mr. Washington Lee Se ubbins, which must be grasped with enthushasm, the Bosker side of your face wearing a look of heartiest amguish, which the Scrubbins side is lit up with the glow of fervent delight. But after all every na lon has its own form of humbug, and I am not sure that the gulest student of science suffers more during a reception in one country than he does in another, when formally introduced to an andience (as in former years might happen even in England), with "Ah—the—ah—hope and—ah—trust—ah—thah—ah—the lecturer will prove—ah—the—ah—the—hoc other—ab—those other lecturers—those—yes—those other—ab—localerters—ah—who are to follow—to—ah—to—ah fact—to succeed inm—in—ah—in this course of lecturers," and compelled by outloon to be similarly impressive in returning thanks."

London, Dec. 5.—The-World states that the nent guests." He says that though the kindness of the

LONDON, Dec. 5 .- The World states that the obstacles to the marriage of the King of Spain with Duke de Montpensier's daughter have been removed.

# POLITICAL NOTES.

The Florida affidavit war has sworn itself

Perhaps the great conundrum will be solved to-day, and perhaps it won't.

The familar Democratic falsehood that Gov. Hayes has decided to decline the Presidency was revived again yesterday. The season for "bulldozing" is over, and

Mr. Speaker Randall officially announces that "frowning down" will now be in order. How did Mr. Hewitt figure up those 369 electoral votes which he has been talking about all Summer, if Colorado is not a State in good and regular

The Democratic pilgrims in Florida claim that if Osceola and others had not been intimidated by Major Dade with a detachment of Federal troops, the State would have gone for Tilden by at least eleven (11)

It will probably be known before this evening whether a Hayes elector has been "persuaded" to betray his trust and vote for Tilden. The search has been thorough and desperate. For the honor of the nation let us hope it has been fruitless.

Democratic journalism is a fearful and wonderful thing. For two or three days its able editors shouted that Grant must be impeached. Then they built out of pure imagination a roorback making Grant deat he will oppose the counting of the electoral vote of Louisiana, thus giving the Presidency to Tilden, and now upon the basis of this quickly-exploded false-hood they ery out: "We've frightened him! He is aid of being impeached, and will do as we want him "And the most amazing feature of the whole ousi-ss is that the editors aforesaid seem to believe what

Ex-Gov. Pacheco of California seems to have a babit of creeping into office by the "skin of his teeth." It is thought now that he has been elected to Congress by a majority of one, and if he has, it will be the third time he has succeeded by that narrow margin He was a candidate for the State Senate in 1869; the vote was to close that the seat was contested, and the committee decided that he was elected by one majority. He was a Republican and the Senate was Democratic, and party feeling ran so high that it was thought the Senate would not adopt the committee's report. When the vote was taken, the report was adopted by a majority of one. It is a small margin, but it serves the purpose.

There seems to be a suspicion somewhere that Peter Cooper may creep into the Presidency yet if tomebody will only provide a small hole in the electoral system. This mysterious circular has been issued from Washington: "In view of the fact that the loss of the Vote of one Democratic elector in the Electoral College will not prejudice the interests of Mr. Tilden, while it may ultimately prove to be of great importance to the antion to have Peter Cooper receive an electoral vote, true patriotism demands your prompt cooperation to secure such a result. Kindly give the matter your humediate consideration, and thus render what may prove to be service of the highest importance to your country, and also earn the lasting gratitude of many anxious citizens."

The attempt to commit leading Republicans to an expression of faith in the Democratic assumption that Hayes is to be counted in by fraud has not been sucesaful anywhere. It was announced with some flourish a day or two ago that the "most conspicuous Republicans, bankers, professional men, merchants and manufacturers" of Philadelphia had signed a call for a public ing to demand an honest count for President. The date for the meeting was postponed several times, and we the announcement comes that the meeting will not held till after the Electoral Colleges have met and de-ared the result. This is another indication that the E and tumuit about the count is kept up solely by the

Gen. James M. Comly steps forward now with his explanation of that much-talked-of meeting between Gov. Haves and Col. Roberts. In a published eard he says: "It was simply impossible in an interview of the nature of that between Gov. Hayes and Col. Roberts that Col. Roberts should have asked, or Gov. Hayes should have expsessed any opinion whatever a to the personal character of the friends of either in the Gov. Hayes did not say one word, nor was he South. asked to say a word, about 'entting loose from Grantism said uniformly to all alike that the question of the election is not yet officially determined, and it would be improper for him to advance any scheme of proposed administrative policy. He abides by his letter of acceptance with all that the words imply, and has nothing to add." and the carpet-baggers and scalawags.' Gov. Hayes

The Nation's two plans for the solution of the Presidential problem do not meet with overwhelm ing success. Prof. Lowell rather barshly says of one that no honest man could entertain it for a moment The second proposition, which was a request to Gov. Hayes to refuse to accept the office before he knew he would secure it, seems to have stirred up the wrath of Mr. Halstead of The Cincinnati Commercial, for he attacks it at some length, saying among other sharp things:
"Now the architect of this edifice of insolence has never once had it on his mind to ask Mr. Tilden whether he is not ashamed to accept the Presidency from the hands of the inhabitants of haunts of crime in New-York. There is no pathetic cry to Mr. Tilden to pause before he rushes into an office tendered him, as the collated statistics of The Nation show, by the ignorant, the vicious, the rebellious, and the dishonest; for without the swarming inhabitants of the worst quarters of New-York, where Boss Tweed railied his grand army, that State would have been for Hayes by 30,000 majority. There is no alarming shrick to the Governor of York to beware of a Presidency that he will owe to the murderous employment of the shot-gun and the der ringer, though it is notorious that these were the potent arguments employed effectively in Mississippi and Ala bama. The austere editor of The Nation does not rush bama. The austere editor of The Nation does not rusal forward with extended hands to expostulate with Tilden for thinking of touching an office the pathway to which is stained with innocent blood. There is Louisiana spotted with nurder done for Tilden and Reform, but the voice of the conservative whangdoodle is not heard in that part of the land. The editor of The Nation does not dandle the Mississippi plan before him on a silver oyster fork, and tell him that it is so bloody and shameful that even an iron-clad old lawyer must not allow himself to be tempted thereby... But there is an awful funti-heartedne s and tenderness of toes about the acceptance of the Louisiana vote by Hayes." Mr. Redfield has been devoting himself to a

perusal of the evidence of intimidation accumulated in New-Orleans, and he thus serves up his conclusions in a letter to The Cincinnati Commercial: "The Republicans are still taking testimony at the Custom-house, and are sustaining the charge of murder and intimidation in he five buildozed parishes by an overwhelming mass of testimony. They now have over two thousand pages of original testimony. Some of it is weak, but most of it is trong. In nearly every instance names, dates, details and specifications are given with such minuteness that the stories can be refuted if not true. An i if those who are reported as having been murdered are still alive. where are they? If the Democrats can refute these stories by bringing alive any of those reported as dead, it would be the best kind of evidence, but I notice there has been no such instance. The whole mass of sworn testimony is denounced as a lot of 'Radical lies,' and all that sort of thing, but there is no refutation as strong in specifications and details as are the charges. What con vinces me that the most of these sworn statements are true, is the fact that they contain such a mass of details and specifications. It is the best kind of evidence, be if not true it can be so easily overthrown. If a colored man swears that he was whipped, and does not tell when it was, or where it was, or why it was, or who did it, or anything about it, except the mere fact, his statement would not be worth serious consideration. But when he shows the scars upon his back, and swears as to the night and the hour of the night, and who was as to the night and the hour of the night, and who was present, and who did it, and what they said, and all about it, then his statement is worthy of consideration, and we are bound to believe him un'il the contrary is proved. I am a skeutical sort of person a, to the ordinary run of 'outrages' which fill the partisen press, for I have known a good many of them to fal through upon investigation; but there is a mass of testimony here that stands fire amazingly. The trouble with the most of it is that it is true. And if any here given is refuted in as circumstantial and direct a manner as it is given. I shall make hoste to send and refutation along."

### GENERAL NOTES.

The dogs of the Dartmouth students have secome so regular in their attendance at chapel prayers that the President has announced that either they or their owners must leave college.

"Why should we be owls when we can be eaglest" If any Eastern editor appreciates the force of Keats's sentiment there is an eyric open to him in the crests of the Rocky Mountains. The Rocky Mountain News of Denver, Col., is offered for sale by Wm. N. Byers, the proprietor.

There is something in a name, Shakespeare's wisdom all the same. Twelve years ago an Illinoi farmer and his wife moved to Denver, Col., and were so favorably impressed with the new country that they favorably impressed with the new country that they named their daughter Grent Prospects. The child has been true to her name, for she is of abnormal size—a great strapping twelve-year-old, known among the neighbors under the diminuitive of Specks. The birth of another daughter, not long ago, gave the purents another chance for the disclay of originality in nomenclature, and they improved it. The names of Illinois and Colorade were reversed, and the young miss is domed to work out her destiny under the title of Shoulii Odarolec.

Among the currosities of colonial days which have recently come to light is a deed left for record at the Recorder's office at Reading, Penn. It is dated on the 10th of March, 1720, and is from Marks John Biddle, actorney for John Penn and William Penn, cldest son of atterney for some rean and windam rean, cases soft of kitchard Penn, to John Conner. The consideration is \$30, and the deed conveys Lot No. 205 in the original plan of the City of Reading, situate on Penn-st., containing 30 feet in front and 276 feet in depth. The deed was acknowledged on the 25th of May, 1720, bef-re-Gabriel than the containing and the state of the containing and the cont acknowledged on the 2010 of May, 12 and 14 Heister, jr., an associate judge of Berks County. The witnesses are Biddle Scull and John D. Biddle. The deed is written on a piece of parchinent about 18 inches square, and was found among the papers of the late John Kutz. It forms the first link of a chain of title to a valuable property belonging to his estate.

A King's Chapel collection has been opened at the Old South. The contents are contributed by the descendants of the Rev. Roger Price, rector of that enurch before the Revolution. The King's Chapel regis-try and other mementoes of the early history of that church have been piaced in the same case, where they can easily be seen together. Among the most valuable contributions from the Price family is a miniature of contributions from the Price family is a miniature of Mrs. William Price, wife of the donor of the Price fund, she was considered a London belle. There is also a brantful saik dress, embroidered by the wife of the Rev. Roger Price before her mattrage. The front is covered with carnations and other flowers, and the dress is hand-somely bordered throughout. Mrs. Price designed the pattern herself, and sin places some of the flowers, sketched in pencil, can said be seen. The dress was worn by her on burly state occasions, and afterward by her eldest daughter at the coronation of George HI There is also in the case a very curious baby's basket which was used by Mrs. Roger Price in 1737, containing many of the baby-clothes of her children. A little linen binding for the baby forcheads is especially quaint and curious.

The following advertisement, taken from the files of a London (Canada) paper, is copied gratui-"Wife-A Bride Wanted .- A preacher, 30 years tously: of age, who has traveled six years in the Lord's vineyard with an eye single to His glory—well recommended for his faithfulness and truth—desires to marry a good lady who has talent and ability to assist the cause, a gift to sing, able to weigh an argument, and some skill in pre-senting it by talking and writing, and worth \$2,000. apply without reciprocating frank-None ness and sincerity, and giving sufficient guarantee of the ness and sincerity, and giving sufficient guarantee of the above qualities; photograph, age, etc., stating whether settled or unsettled in religious belief. But doctrinal ideas nor perfection will not be the test, though candor, annability, and opportunities, influences, and circumstances of past life wil. be considered. Also, it will be necessary to give some reason of the hope that is within, and show willingness hereafter to unite whole soul in the work of riguieouspiess, with resignation to the will of God, show a seeking to walk according to Ilis Word, and a true desire to know what God requires. Any who would fill the bill please address," &c., &c. Even so would the Reverend Chadband have advertised for a wife.

The Manchester Guardian gives a very intelligent account of the Babylonian antiquities which have been recently received at the British Museum. They were found near Hillah, a town about three miles north of the site of Babylon, and are the result of the late George Smith's last expedition. They are chiefly contract tablets, mortgage loans, promissory notes, records of the sale of lands, shares, and other commodifies, representing, in fact, all the various commercial transactions of a Babylonian firm, who may be approximately actions of a Babylonian firm, who may be approximately described as Messrs. Gabi & Sons, bankers and fluancial agents. Many of the tablets represent the renewal of loans and mortgages, so that the documents referring to the first and the last of centinning transactions bear the dates of several different reigns. The dates thus extend from the fall of the Assyrian Empire to the reign of Darius Hystaspes, including dates in the reigns of Nabopolassar, father of Nebuchadnezzar. Evil-Merodach, Cambyses, and the elder and the younger Cyrus. The dates of the tablets, therefore, furnish very important chronological landmarks, and are in many respects subversive of the recent chronology. The rate of interest current in Rabylon on loans was generally 10 per cent, and much of the recent chronology. The rate of interest current in Babylou on loans was generally 10 per cent, and much light is thrown on the social life of the Babylou hans from the circumstance that witnesses of deeds are always de-scribed by their trade or profession. One of the tablets is dated in the reign of King Beishazzar. There is a

politicians. The people are calm and quiet, prefering to large number of mathematical tablets giving calcula-await the perpetration of fraud before getting in a furore tions of considerable intriency.

THE DRAMA-MUSIC.

REVIVAL OF "THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL." There are many reasons for the vitality of The School for Scandal." The one that rose most strongly in our thought last night, in presence of the pretty revival of the comedy that was then made in th Fifth Avenue Theater, is its preservation and use of the ideal element. Sheridan, the intellectual heir of Congreve, knew how to copy humanity, not as it actually is, out at its best, as was the fashion of his great exemplar in this difficult and delicate art. His clusters of persons are orilliant beyond the usage of the world, and yet in fiber they are true. It may be a trite thought, but it is, perhaps, worth while to reflect that if Sheridan had tried to write "a comedy of cotemporaneous human interest," he would not have paused at photography; he would not have been content to copy a circle of Puritans blandly consuming their beaus, nor a knot of New-Yorkers talking stocks at Delmonico's. The types of actual character would have been reproduced; but they would have been selected, brightened, elevated, and made luminous with meaning and wit. In that way Sheridan treated English society in his own time-and "The School for Scandal," accordingly, will always endure as a representative picture.

It was framed in elaborate, rich, and showy scenes, in the Fifth Avenue Theater, last night, and it wrought an effect such as attested once more its lasting power to please. Its text, however, was found to have been marred by transpositions, and, in some passages, to be unknown to its speakers; and enjoyment of it was lessened through this means. Sheridan's great comedy is vastly better as its author made it than it stands as adapted for the Fifth Avenue Theater. There is, of course, difference of opinion on this point, but it would be a waste of words to argue upon it. There will be greater difference of opinion as to the manner in which the piece is acted. Mr. Fisher was not in any respect true to his author, as Sir Peter Tenzle. had no dignity, no grace, no quaintness; and his drollery was often that of the pantaloon. As we glance along the cast and recall the several personations, indeed, we can mention only the Lady Teasle of Miss Davenport-and this was by no means distinct and poised-the Sir Oliver of Mr. Brougham, the Moses of Mr. Davidge, the Snake and Trip of Frank Bennett, and the Lady Sneerwell of Miss Mary Wells, as consistently in the author's vein. Mr. Haskins was, of course, correct in ground. plan as Joseph, but he was ill at ease in the text. Coghlan, who appeared as Charles Surface, pleased by pictorial accuracy and a free and merry manner; but h make-up of his head gave him a startled aspect, and he did not, as to the spirit of the part, make it-what certainly it should be-of a fascinating nature. Mr. Coghlan acts Charles's first scene in a sort of incipient intoxication; it may be literal-but it is very any He was for more winning in the dash and levity incident We would not be unjust to to the screen scene. personation which is said to have charmed London for 400 nights. Enough to say that the taste for olives is one that has to be acquired. Much interest enters on Miss Davenport's Lady Tearle. The seriou parts of this personation were much the best. Miss Jeffreys-Lewis recited Garrick's had prologue with neat action, and Mrs. Gilbert danced beautifully in the with which the first act is disfigured. Much might be said as to the historical trappings which invest this revival. They are very fine. But it would be ore satisfactory to see the old piece itself, and to see it well acted, than to dilute over old furniture. There is but little in the revival that is worth commendationand it may as well be dropped.

#### ESSIPOFF AND THOMAS.

Mme. Essipoff will give three concerts this week at Stemway Hall, in connection with Mr. Theodore Thomas and his orchestra, on this and Friday evenings and on Saturday afternoon. At the first coneert she will play the Beethoven Concerto, No. 4 (Op. 58), and Mendelssohn's First Concerto, (Op. 25) In G minor, with the orchestra, and several numbers alone. The orchestra will also play some admirable selections, while Mile. Palma will sing and M. Vivien will play some violin solos. These concerts will be peculiarly interesting because we shall have an opportunity to hear Mme. Essipoff with a thoroughly efficient orchestra and conductor, which we have not had heretofore, and will be able to indge more fairly of her playing of the great Con-

# MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT PROBABILITIES. For New-England and the Middle States, clear or partly cloudy secuther, and rusing temperature, with light scateriy to southerly winds, and stationary or slowly falling barometer during the day.

# TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Morning. Noon. Night. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

The diagram shows the barometrical variations in this city by tenths o linches. The perpendicular lines are divisions of time for the fit bows perceiling midnight. The central horizontal line marks a singless higher at the barometer. The traggalar white line represents the oscillations of the mercury during those bours.)

The unusual steadiness of atmospheric pressure yesterday-there having been no noteworthy change in it except the ordinary forenoon rise-is favorable to a longer continuance of fine weather. The apprehended change may be confined for two or three days to partial ondiness and a moderation of the cold. Already there a slight rise in temperature the cold. is a slight rise in temperature, though it still remains below freezing point.

For this city and vicinity a bright sky with only occa-sional clouds may be expected to-day and to morrow; and a slight and gradual increase of warmth and also, probably, of cloudiness.

# ALLEGED TAMPERING WITH THE MAILS.

A TRIBUNE reporter visited the Democratic Headquarters at No. 59 Liberty-st, on Saturday, and calling the attention of Col. W. T. Pelton to the stateent of a prominent Democrat that the mails had been tampered with, which was published in Saturday's THEUNE, asked him if he could give any information in regard to the matter. Col. Pelton said: "It is a fact that recard to the matter. Col. Pelton said: "It is a fact that our letters have been opened, though I did not know that it had been roade public. We have no suspicion that it has been done in the New York Post-Office, however; on the contrary. Postmaster James has treated us with great courtesy through the entire campagn. On one occasion when we complained that our papers had been ovened ans. Republican campaign documents inserted, as was the case repeatedly. Mr. James investigated and satisfied us entirely that it was not done in the New-York office. But our letters from the South have been opened repeatedly to our knowledge, until we are compelled to send our letters which are of any importance to and from the South by express. It is very easy to tamper with the mails in that section, as the route agents are a low class of men, both white and black, and are completely under the control of local administration politicians." Upon being asked for further particulars, Col. Pelton said they would be made public in good time, but declined to state anything further at present.

# A COUNTRY POLITICIAN MISSING.

Superintendent Walling was informed yesterday of the mysterious disappearance of the Hon. Robert Dunlap of Lockport, N. Y., on Nov. 15. Mr. Danlap, who is said to be a prominent politician of Western New-York, left his home about 8 a. m. on the day mentioned and whispered to his wife that be must flee as certain persons were in pursuit of him. This, it appears, was a persons were in pursuit of him. This, it appears, was a complete delusion which had taken possession of him, and he imagined that his business and pecuniary affairs were in a bad state, whereas they were perfectly salisfactory. He seemed to think, however, that he must conceal himself and was last seen at Suspension Bridge. His wife is in such feeble health that it is feared his absence may endanger her life, and she has offered a reward of \$1,000 for information which may lead to the recovery or return of her husband or the recovery of his body if he is dead. Mr. Dunlap is a large, fine looking man, over six feet in hight, and weighs over 200 pounds. He wore a stubby, thin gray beard and mustache, and is of commanding presence.

# GERMAN MASS MEETING TO BE HELD

There was a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Independent German Association of this city on Sunday afternoon at Germania Hall, at No. 206 Third-ave., Justice Otterbourg presiding. The object of the meeting was to make arrangements for an assembly of the Central Committee, which should partake of the nature of a mass meeting, at which exp: of the nature of a mass meeting, at which expression could be given of the sentiment of the Germans in regard to the condition of national and State affairs aince the recent election. After considerable discussion it was decided that the meeting should be held at Beethoven Hall, on Fifth-st., on Friday evening next at 7 o'clock. The presidents of the various German Tidon and Hendricks organizations throughout the city will be invited to attend. There was also a discussion about offering a serenade to Oswald Ottendorfer, but it was understood that, considering the unsettled condition of affairs, it would not be well to tender it.

GOV. FAIRBANKS OUT OF DANGER MONTPELIER, Vt., Dec. 5 .- Gov. Fairbanks, who has been in a critical condition, is now out of danger. WASHINGTON.

THE SESSION FAIRLY BEGUN.

THE MESSAGE QUIETLY RECEIVED-A BREEZE IN THE HOUSE OVER ERRORS IN A VOTE-INVES-TIGATIONS ORDER NO.

The President's Message was sent to Congress yesterday with the department reports. The Message was short. It avoided the subject of politics, except to propose an educational qualification to suffrage, It created no sensation whatever. A little excitement was created in the House by Mr. Plaisted discovering that his vote was not recorded against the Southern investigations. A record of it would change the result, and there was opposition to it. Mr. Randall ruled it in order; but Mr. Randall recorded his own vote, and another Democratic vote, not recorded, was cast, and the investigations were duly ordered. The Democrats of the Senate opposed the investigation proposed by that body.

### THE MESSAGE NOT SPICY.

PULITICS AVOIDED AND CONGRESS DISAPPOINTED THEREBY-REFERENCE TO SANTO DOMINGO THE

ONLY SURPRISE. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Washington, Dec. 5.-The President's Message proved a dry bundle of sticks, and disappointed everybody. In the Senate the reading was listened to with a show of attention; but in the House, after the first few paragraphs, the New-York papers. which had just arrived, seemed to be considered by most members as the more important public docu. ments.

The attention of the Democrats was caught by the reference to the intimidation of Southern postmasters, and when the portion relating to the election was reached the papers were laid down all over the House, and everybody listened. The short paragraph on the subject, having little pertinence to the present troubles, however, met no one's expectation. It is thought the President intends to wait until the electoral vote is east before discussing this important theme and will then make it the subject of a special communication. It is understood that his views upon this point were written out at length and at first embodied in the message but that he decided yesterday to strike them out and await the culmination of events before sending them to Congress. The recommendation of an educational qualification for suffrage seemed to meet with the approval of the best men on both sides of the House.

The message contained one great surprise. Listeners in the Senate and House could scarcely believe their ears when the document turned abruptly from its brief and slight discussion of the momentous questions of the day to revive the arguments on the long-dead issue of the annexation of Santo Domingo. People now know how dear this scheme was to the President's heart. The country had almost forgotten it in the rush of great events, but Gen. Grant cannot go out of office without telling Congress once more of the mistake he thinks it made in refusing to annex the island. The closing sentences of the Message, where the President speaks of the approaching close of his official life, and the probability that he will never again, after the 4th of March, give attention to public affairs except as a private citizen, relieved the minds of a good many Democrats. The phantom of Casarism vanished forever from their sight.

ERRORS IN THE COUNT OF A VOTE. AN HOUR'S EXCITED CONTROVERSY IN THE BOUSE-

MR. PLAISTED'S NAME NOT RECORDED ON THE

SOUTHERN INVESTIGATION RESOLUTION. INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNG.

Washington, Dec. 5 .- The Democrats in the House made ready to-day to commit a worse piece of partisan folly than the exclusion of the Colorado member yesterday, but they were saved by their Speaker. Their resolution for sending committees South was carried last evening by an exact two-thirds majority, the votestanding 156 to 78. When the journal was read this morning, Mr. Plaisted of Maine discovered that his name did not appear among those voting in the negative. He asked to have the error corrected. Another member said he had heard him vote, and Mr. Plaisted assured the House that last night, to make it certain that he was recorded, he had listened to the reading of the names, and had heard his read. Still his name did not appear on the journal, and had his vote been counted the resolution would have been defeated.

The Democrats, under the lead of Mr. Holman, onposed with great persistence Gen. Banks's motion to make the correction. They were positive that it it would change an announced result; but Mr. Kasson and Mr. Hoskins were armed with a precedent in the form of an exactly parallel case which occurred in the XXXth Congress. A bill which had passed on a Saturday was lost the next Monday by admitting the vote of a member whose name had been omitted by mistake from the list of nays. Fearing that they were going to lose their resolution, the Democrats were ready to disregard both precedents and fairness when Speaker Randall ruled that Mr. Plaisted's name should be entered on the

journal as having voted in the negative. Mr. Randall then asked unanimous consent to have the vote taken over again, but before the rollcall could be got under way a Democrat, Mr. Fuller of Indiana, announced that he also had voted and his name was not recorded in the affirmative. This changed the face of affairs. The Republicans had entertained strong suspicions that the resolution had been counted in yesterday, and their opinion was strengthened by the revelation of these errors, all of which worked against them now. It took on more vote to make the two-thirds necessary to pass the resolution, and the Speaker said he should claim the right to vote, because he should have exercised that right yesterday had it been necessary to pass the resolution. Mr. Conger was disposed to find fault, but Gen. Banks said it was perfectly fair, and so the rather exciting controversy, which had lasted an hour, ended with leaving the investigating resolution

Later in the day Mr. Randall announced once more the committee he appointed last evening for South Carolina.

### INVESTIGATING COMMITTEES. THE DEMOCRATS VIGOROUSLY COMBAT IN THE SEN-

ATE AND SUPPORT IN THE HOUSE THE SAME PROPOSITION. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The Senate plunged into a political debate to-day on Mr. Edmunds's resolution in a manner rather animated for that body. Mr.

Edmunds and Mr. Morton sustained the right of the Senate to make the proposed investigation, and Mr. Thurman, Mr. Bayard, and Mr. Whyte opposed the measure chiefly on the old States' rights ground that Congress has no business to be prying into the manner in which a State holds an election. Obviously a joint canens of the Democrats in the two Houses is greatly needed to secure some appearance of harmony in the party on this question of investigating the Southern elections. The arguments of the Democratic Senators to-day, if they had been made yes-terday on the majority side of the House, would have been fatal to Mr. Hewitt's resolution for sending committees to South Carolina, Florida, and Louisiana. Mr. Edmunds's resolution finally went through by a party vote. One objection urged to it by Mr. Thurman had weight, namely, that the affidavits authorized to be taken before United States commissioners would be ex parte, and not entitled to consideration as testimony. He feared that the affidavit takers would become affidavit makers.

No fault is found with the way Speaker Randail has made up the Southern committees. The Republicans are represented by some of their best men. In fact, they are too strongly represented if the interests of their party in the House be considered, for the absence of so many influential members will eripple them a good deal in their contests with the Democrats. All three committees expect to get off to-morrow night. If Gov. Tilden picks up his one missing vote in Florida or elsewhere to-morrow, it is possible that they may not go at all. There would

be no disposition among the Democrats to investigate their own victory in case they win.

REPORT OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT. A MODEST REPORT FROM A NEW OFFICER-SOLDIERS' DEPOSITS A SUCCESS -- PERMANENCY OF THE

SIGNAL SERVICE REQUIRED. WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 .- The Secretary of War, in his annual report, says the short space of time hat has elapsed since he entered upon his present duties has barely sufficed to familiarize him with the affairs of the department. He therefore confines himself to a summary of the reports of the general of the army and chiefs of the various bureaus. The following are extracts from the report referring to points not already published:

The affairs of the late Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen of Abandoned Lands are now by law in the War Depart nd Abandoned Lands are now by law in the War Depart-nent, and their settlement is progressing under direc-on of the Adjutant-General. The Judge Advocate tion of the Adjanant-General. The Judge Advocate General's report contains an interesting table classifying the offenses of which persons in the military service have been convicted before sceneral gardson and regimental courts-martial during the bast year. Of the total number of 11,941 cases, about 20 per cent were for serious offenses, such as desertion, drunkenness on duty, assault and battery, &c. The rest are for comparatively trivial offenses, and seem to prove that the soldiers' legal rights are fully protected, and that he is punished, not by the arbitrary acts of his officers, but only after a full and fair trial.

trial.

The indebted railroads in the South are gradually set-

The indebted railroads in the South are gradually settling their indebtedness.

There are now 78 national cemeteries, the appropriation for maintaining which for the current year is \$125.000. The expenditures for the last year were \$146.945. The health or the army during the year has been good, and the mortality from disease (8 per 1.000 of the mean strength) unusually small. On the other hand, the number of deaths from wounds has been exceptionally large (15 per 1.000.) The mortality from disease among the white and colored troops has been about the same.

The soldiers' deposits during the year aggregated nearly half a million dollars. The success of this scheme—a Government savings bank for the benefit of soldiers—and its excellent effect upon the morale of the army, in-

a Government sayings bank for the ceneral of somers-and its excellent effect upon the morale of the army, in-duces him to give his hearty support to the annuity scheme, particularly at this time, when the news of the disaster to Custer's command is still fresh in our minds, and when we have seen the officers and soldiers of the army generously subscribe a purse of \$10,000 for the benefit of the widows and orphans of their comrades slain in that bath.

In that battle.

The success of the Signal Service, after more than six years of trial, is now an assured fact, and the time has come when its organization should be made permanent, and not, as now, subject to the vicissitudes of other military necessities in the detail and relief of acting signal officers.

### WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 5, 1876. The Extradition Trenty between the United States and Great Britain is not known here to have been revised, as stated in London advices. The Government adheres to its former position on the subject expressed in the correspondence with Lord Derby. There is, however, reason to believe that the force of the treaty will be rereason to believe that the force of the treaty will be re-vived by the action of the British Government Itself, the first step of which has been the rearrest of Brent, the Louisville forger, and issuing of warrants for the rearrest of Winslow and Gray. The delivery of these men to the United States will accomplish all our Government has asked with regard to them. In other words, it appears that the British Government is now desirous to undo its act discharging fugilives, thus restoring the former vitality of the freaty. itality of the treaty.

The following is the amendment which Senator Ednunds to-day gave notice he intends to offer to-morrow, if the Senate shall then take up his joint resolution (reperted favorably by the Judelary Committee last May)
Proposing a constitutional amendment to provide that
the counting and declaration of the result of the electora
votes shall be performed by the United States Supreme
Court.

The published statement that the Cabinet, except Mr. Fish, called upon the President in a body on Saturday inst is erroneous. The fact that Secretary Fish was not at the Executive Mansion on that day has no significance at the Executive Mansion on that day has no significance what ver, as the other members of the Cabinet who saw the President were there casually, there having been no call for a regular session. Alfred N. Young of Ohio, Consul of the United States

at Santlago de Cuba, has been removed by order of the For the President's Message and Congressional Proceedings, see Third and Fifth Pages.

### THE NEW-YORK ELECTORS.

MEETING OF THE COLLEGE AT ALBANY.

VACANCY FILLED-HORATIG SEYMOUR CHOSEN PRESIDENT-HIS ADDRESS-THE SOUTHERN ELEC-TIONS AND PUBLIC OPINION-THE RECENT CAM-PAIGN-CIVIL SERVICE REFORM AND THE OUT-LOOK FOR IT.

ALBANY, Dec. 5 .- The Electoral College met to-day in the Senate Chamber, which proved much too small to accommodate the spectators, among whom were a number of laties. The College was called to order by Secretary of State Bigelow. He then invited the Rev. Dr. Upton to open the proceedings with prayer. Deputy Secretary of State Appar called the roll of electors, each whom appeared at the clerk's desk and the Secretary of State administered the constitutional oath, under which each elector declared that he had not been guilty of bribery of voters. They each signed their names to this oath. This proceeding occupied about half an hour, and when completed the Secretary of State announced that all electors were present except James H. Holdane, and naked the pleasure of the college as to filling the vacaney.

Augustus Schell moved the appointment of a committee of three to select a suitable person to be balloted for to was against all precedents to do such a thing when | fill the vacancy referred to. Carried. Such action was taken and the Secretary of Sinte announced the choice of Mr. A. E. Orr, and that gentleman took the oath. The Secretary of State then declared the College complete, and stated that it was in order to proceed to choose a permanent organization. On motion of Dowitt C. West, Horatic Seymour was chosen President of the College. James McQuade of Oncida County was appointed Secretary. Oswald Ottendorfer was also appointed Secretary. MR. SEYMOUR'S SPEECH.

President Seymour then proceeded to address the College substantially as follows:

ege substantially as follows:

Upon a given day more than eight millions of men
moving simultaneously in all parts of this vast country
went to the badot boxes, and gave the votes which told
their will as to the men who should fill the highest offices
in our Government. When a majority of more than
three hundred thousand, represented by the proper number of electoral votes, declared their choice, all strife
ceased, and all electrifity yielded to the will of the peolectoral votes are all the proper of the proper number of this moment of general congratulation the peotheir will as to the men who should fill the highest offices in our Government. When a majority of more than three hundred thousand, represented by the proper number of electoral votes, declared their choice, all strife ceased, and all electrally yielded to the will of the people. At this moment of general congratulation the people were startled by the assertion that there had been discovered in remote southern States the exact number of electoral votes which would be given to and whole elect the Presidential candidate whe was not the choice of the majority of the American. The public excitenent reached the the choice of the majority of the American the choice of the majority of the choice of the choice of the majority of the choice of the choice of the choice of the majority of the choice of the choice of the majority against legal punish near desended upon their success in falsitying the returns of their states. To them an honest coint meant just puni-himent. I cannot be charged with partisan prejudice for any terms of reproach I may use in regard to the officials of Louishina. I have no words strong enough to describe his proper on political feitonis. I cannot, if I would, paint the aversion shown in the halls of the Capitol by honest Republicans, who admined them as leprous men whose touch and presence were politicing. Yet a lew such men, acting solely in reference to their personal interence their characters of the American people of the south of the sevents of the search of the people of the sou

Service Reform is to avoid this corruption and to make the tenure of office depend upon capacity and fidelity. We do not believe the Republican party has in mere mockery so constantly asserted his advocacy of Civil Service Reform. The policy heretofore pursued by the Administration towards the South, and particularly in Louisiana, has cut down the Republican majorities in the Northern States since 1872 more than 500,000 votes. If we sought merely party advantages we could not regret their folly if they continue a pelicy which has driven from their ranks such multitudes of men; which has placed them in the uninority in the Union, and which will drive them out of power in every city, county, and State. At the first elec-

timue a policy which has driven from their ranks such multitudes of men; which has placed them in the uninority in the Union, and which will drive them out of power in every city; county, and State. At the first clocations it would clear the Schate, and purze the House of every guilty actor in wrong doing. At this crisis of our affairs, the Democratic party; conscious of its strength and the justiness of its position, and feeling that future power is theirs, will do no unwise nor unpatriotic act which will destroy its heritage. The Democratic party is too strong to be violent; if will not forfeit the confidence of the people by any display of passion; it can assert itself through the regular channels of political action. The President, against whom is arrayed the body of the people, is an object of sympathy, not of fear.

Hising above all party consideration, we appeal to men of ousiness, of labor, and of capital to assert their rights at this time, to admonish their leaders not to go too far in tramping under foot rights that are vital to the security of industry and of property. Such men can, if they will, by clear expressions of their opinions in ways customary to the usages of our people, settle this question in accordance with right. It is not a subject which belongs to those who are actively engaged in political affairs. It is a great American question, which concerns every citizen and every home. One thing all men see. The Republican party cannot decide its own case in its own favor ngainst the majority of the American people, upon the certificate of branded men in Louisiana, without making the body of our citizens and the world at large feel that it is a corrupt and partitisan decision. Such judgment will not only destroy our honor and credit for the day, but will be a precedent for wrong doing in the future. We cannot decide its own honor and credit for the day, but will be a precedent for wrong doing in the future. We cannot thave Mexican politics without Mexican finances and Mexican disorders. I trus

#### BRANCH OFFICE OF A KENTUCKY LOTTERY CLOSED.

Capt. Byrnes and three officers of the Mereer Street Police Station visited the branch office of the Kentucky State Lottery, at No. 697 Broadway, yesterday morning. Thomas Hays & Co. are the agents for the lottery, and the persons represented as the "company are the Barrow Brothers, who have charge of the Kentucky cash distribution also, opposite. Capt. Byrnes purchased one-fourth of a \$20 ticket, and then the officers arrested the two persons behind the desk, who gave their names as William Alton and A. S. Bennett. William Jones, who was in the place at the time, and the office boy, were also arrested, but these persons were discharged. The contents of the place, consisting of a large amount of correspondence, with tickets amounting to the face value of \$3,000,000, were captured and taken to the police station. tucky cash distribution also, opposite. Capt. Byrues

### ART STUDENTS' RECEPTION.

The members of the Art Students' League held a private reception in their rooms, at No. 108 Fifth-ave., last evening, which was attended by a large number of the members and their friends. The first part of the evening was spent in a discussion of the question whether or not an art school was able to make an artist, after which the members interested themselves in music, dancing, refreshments and conversation. The walls of the rooms (Gurney's old studio rooms) were hung with specimens of the students work and a few pictures in various stages of completion, donned by different artists. in the city.

A promising youth of only seven Summers, who had been accused of not always telling the truth, cross-examined his father. "Father, did you use to lie when you were a boy?" "No, my sen," said the paternal, who evidently did not recall the past with any distinctness. "Nor mother, either?" persisted the young law-per. "No; but why?" "Oh, because I don't see how two people who never told a lie could have a boy that tells as many as I do."

Attention is called to the examiner's report of the condition of the United States Life Insurance Company, which seems a complete refutation of the charges so lately made against its management.

Finest OLIVE or SALAD OIL ever imported. Se lected especially for, imported and bottled by Caswell, Hazard & Co., Bruggists, Fithave, corner Twenty-fourth-st. Firth Avenue Hotel Building, and Sixth-ave, corner of Thirty ninth st.; also No. 132 Thames st., Newport, R. I. Our only places of business are as above. We have no interest in any other store in New York, and none have any interest with us.

"People generally condemn what they don't un-derstand," says Cic-ro. But our experience is that they are quick to admire what has a reasonable claim for praise. And therefore they like the new toilet adjunct, B. T. Palsett's TOLLET Sear., which is the result of many years of chemical experiment and great care of manufacture.

#### LATES! SHIP NEWS [For other Ship News see Fifth Page.]

[For other Ship News see Fifth Page.]

ARRIVED.

Steamship News (Br.), Guard, Liverpool Nov. 22, and Queenstown 12:d, with make, and pass, to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steamship Cuba. McIntosh, Havana Nov. 29, with midse, and pass, to W. F. Clyde & Co.

Steamship Canima (Br.), Lesdicoat, Bermans. Nov. 30, with midse, and pass, to A. E. Outerbridge.

Steamship Isaas Bell, Lawrence, Richmond, City Point, and Norfeek, with midse, and pass to the Dominion (Jeanship Co.

Steamship Glancias Bearse, Esston, with midse, and pass to Metropolitan Steamship Co.

SALLED.

Metropontan Steamship Co.

SAILED.

Steamships Montana, for Liverpool; H. Livingston, for Steamships for Chilatele. Savannan; Wyanoke, for Richmond; Agnes, for Philadel, pn.a.; barks Jan. S. Stone, for Sydney, N. S. W.; J. W. Scam-mel, for Cock for orders; brig Ly. 1a H. Coie, for St. Jago.

SAIL D BY WAY OF LONG ISLAND SOUND. Steamships George Cromwell, for Hallax; Neptune, Boston; brig Matida, for Providence; scirrs, Meesing, Bfor St. John, N. B.; Post Boy, White Swan, and Hanross, Boston; Mary, Memento, and M. Vassar, for New Belfor, Mcrwin and A. Eurton, for Fall River; Horstio Nici and Jesse W. Kright, for New Haven, WIND—Sunset, moderate, N. N. W.; clear. ice ; schrs. Moesing Bi

Whether the bair be gray or decaying, PARKER'S HAIS

# MARRIED.

KNAPP-BRADY-On Tuesday, Nov. 28, by the Rev. Dr. McKini, C. E. Knapp to Minnie H., daughter of the late James H. Brady and granddaughter of Col. J. D. Stevenson, California papers please copy. RICE-FOSTER-On Tuesday, Nov. 28, in Geneva, N. Y., by the Rev. Dr. Hogarth, assisted by E. K. Rawson, chaplain U. S. N., Itichard A. Rice of New-Haven to Marion A. Foster of Geneva.

All Notices of Marriages must be indorsed with full

# DIED.

BOOTH—Suddenly, of heart disease, on Dec. 4, Emily C. Weeks, wife of Samuel Booth, aged 59. Funcral services on Thursday, 7th, at 2 p. m., at her late residence, 68 Second-st., Brockiyn, E. D. residence, 68 Second-st., Brooklyn, F. D.
BURROUJHS—At San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 4, 1876, William
Burroughes, Ir., formerly of this city, in his 62d year.
Newburyport papers please copy.
HOGG—At Brooklyn, Monday, Dec. 4, Mary, widow of George
Hogg and dangater of the late Richard Brown of New-York.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral
from 81. Matthew's Church, Throop-ave., near De Kab,
Thursday, the 7th inst, at 2:30 p. m.

INGERSOLL-At Kent, Litchfield County, Conu., Tuesday, Dec. 5, Mrs. Lois Ingersoll, aged 34 years. McLEAN-At White Plains, Susan Ann McLean, daughter of the late bonald McLean. of the inte Donald McLean.

REDHEAD—In Brooklyn, Dec. 4, Sarah C., eldest daughter of Thos, M. and Elliza Redhead.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at 2 c'clock on Wedneslay, Dec. 6, from the house of her parents, 205 Raymond at, Brooklyn.

parents, 205 Raymond-st., Brooklyn.

SMART—Mary Smart, on second day, 12th month (December), in the 85th year of her age.

Puneral will take piace at her late residence in Poughkeepsic on fith day (Phursday), 7th inst., at 2 o'clock p. in. Relatives and friends are invited.

STEWART-Suddenly, on Sunday. Dec. 3, at No. 20 East Forty-first-st., Mrs. Amanda L. Stewart, in the 59th year of Forty-first st., Mrs. Amanus 12 per the age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Broadway Tabernacle, corner of Sixth ave. and Thurty-fourth-st., on Wednesday, Dec. 6, at 10 o'cock a. m. Interment at White Plains, N. Y. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 11:30 a. m.; return at 2:20 p. m.

M. J. on Saturday, Dec. 2, Har-

TUCKER-At Morristown, N. J., on Saturday, Dec. 2, Har-riet A. Tucker.

Puncral from residence of her brother-in-law, A. B. Hull, at Morristown, at 2 n. m. on Tucsday, 5th inst. Interment at New-Haven, Cohn., on Wednesday p. m., Dec. 6. WARNER-On Sunday evening, Dec. 3, Sarah Loting Me Kaye, daughter of Col. James McKaye and wife of L. T.

Kaye, daughter of Con. James seekly, warmer, M. D. Paneral services at the residence, No. 39 East Nineteenth st., at 2 p. m. on Thursday, 7th inst. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

invited to attend.

WHELAN—On Tuesday, 5th inst, at the residence of his parents, 109 West Thirty-second.st., Peter Francts, accord son of Ignatius A. and Mary C. Whelan, aged 6 years.

There will be a service, consisting of the Selemu Votive Mass of the Angels, at St. Stephen's Church, East Twenty-eighthest, on Thursday, 7th inst., at 10½ a.m., after which the remains will be placed temperarily in the receiving want of the courch. The fittends of his parents and those of his uncles, Rev. Edward and George W. McGiynn, are invited to attend. WEBB-At Oatland, Cal., suddenly, on Monday, Dec. 4, Wat-aen Webb, late Captain of U. S. Artillery, and seu of Gen, Janes Watson Webb.

# Sperial Notices.

Choice Funeral Flowers. class ardsts. High prices out of fashion. CRUTTENDEN, 945 Broadway. Pirst-ch

Patents, Trademarks, &c., ecored in the United States and foreign countries by ARTHUR V. BRIESEN'S PATENT AGENCY, 268 Breadway, New-York. Best references. Send for Book of Instructions.

Post-Office Notice.—The foreign mais for the week ending SATURDAY, Dec. 8, 1876, will close at this office on TUES-DAY at JoBO a m. for Europe by steamship Montana, via Queenstown; on WEDNESDAY at 5 a. m., for Europe, by steamship for Europe, by atcambing; on SATURDAY at 9 a.m. for Europe, atcamship City of Richmond, via Queenstown; (correspondent for Germany and Scotland to be forwarded by it steamer must be specially addressed); and at 9 a.m. for Scotland direct, by atcamship California, via Giasgow; and 11:30 a.m., for Europe by atcamship America, via Southam; too and Bremen. The steamship America, via Southam; too and Bremen. The steamships Montana, Parthia, and City of Richmond will not take mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. The mails for Nassau, N. P., will leave New York Dec. 12. The mails for China, &c., will leave San Francisco Jan. I. The mails for Australia, &c., will leave San Francisco Jan. I.